

ADDISON HICKEN

*Addison Hicken
ran cattle east & north of Heber
& often brot them off that range
down Murdock Hollow in
Hailstone
He learned meat cutting at
the Wm Denton Moulton Ranch
in Moultonville - later called the
Lee's Ranch.*



Addison Hicken, son of Thomas and Catherine Fowkes Hicken, was born October 2, 1850, at Whitwick, Leicestershire, England, and died December 7, 1924, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

He married Sophia Elizabeth Moulton on December 22, 1873, in the Salt Lake Tabernacle House. She was born October 3, 1853, in Rochester, New Hampshire, England. She died March 7, 1903, at Salt Lake City. She was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Denton Moulton.

Addison Hicken, the third child of Patrick Thomas Hicken and his wife, Catherine Fowkes Hicken, was born October 2, 1850, at Whitwick, Leicestershire, England. With his parents and his sister Phoebe and brother Oscar, he left Leicestershire, England, on the ship "Ellen" January 8, 1854, for Utah. They landed at New Orleans, March 7, and from there went to Fort Kanab, where they spent the winter. In the fall, from there they moved to Hailstone, Utah, in 1860.

On December 22, 1873, in the Tabernacle House in Salt Lake City, Addison married Sophia Elizabeth Moulton, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Denton Moulton. She was born October 3, 1853, in Rochester, New Hampshire, England, coming with her parents and brothers and sisters to Utah in 1854, in the ill-fated William bandwagon party.

The first home of Addison Hicken and his wife was two log rooms with a hearth to which was replaced later by the frame house afterward occupied by their son Frank at First West and Second South. Hicken, "Lizette" as Addison's wife was called, nearly died when her first child, Rhoda, was

born, but was healed by the power of the priesthood. There were no doctors in Heber City at that time. When Rhoda was 13 months old they were called by President Brigham Young on a mission to settle Arizona. On February 14 they left Heber, the snow being to the top of the fences and covering some. They had two yoke of oxen and a cow and an ox yoked together, plus a trail wagon. The first wagon was loaded with provisions. They slept and rode in the rear wagon. The rest of the company had teams of horses that could not pull through the snow, which was four to five feet deep over the divide. So Addison had to take his oxen and pull the horses out, leaving "Lizette" and the baby alone at the foot of the mountain wall late at night, with nothing but brush, snow, and howling wolves around. One of the oxen was hurt rescuing the horse teams and had to be replaced at the next settlement. They ferried across the big Colorado River, then they reached quicksand, when again the horses had to be pulled out by the oxen. After three months and seven days they reached their destination where water was immediately diverted for irrigation. The drive, however, had been placed on quicksand, so that they kept washing out. As a result, only one could be raised that year. The two hundred men called on this mission settled on the Little Colorado, Yavapai County.

In the little town of Sumner there were 140 missionaries, including Hicken. They lived the United Order under Captain Jed Smith, who banned Johnston's army wagons when they were entering Salt Lake Valley. This group were led to Antzara from Kanab by Jacob Hamblin. A fort was built at Sumner to protect them from attacks of savage Indians.

There at Sumner the Hicken's daughter Katherine was born. As before, there were no doctors nor midwives. At one time "Lizette" went in to see if the baby was all right and found a large snake coiled on her feet. There was only a dead and dumb boy around, who killed it.

In October, 1874, the Hickens were released from this mission and returned to Heber City, living on the Moulton Ranch, about nine miles north of Heber City, until Mrs. Hicken's brother William died. Addison Hicken was a Platte, French War

veteran. He was a farmer and handled milk, butter and beef to the mines in Park City, milking 50 cows at that time. When they moved back to Heber he farmed, went into the cattle business, and into the meat market with his younger brother John.

Mrs. Hicken was president of the West Ward Primary several years, was connected to Jeremiah E. Jensen in the West Ward Relief Society and also Stake Relief Society. She was also president of the West Ward Relief Society, ward district teacher, and a Wasatch Stake missionary. Her life was one of devotion, not only for her family, but to all mankind. Many stories could be told of the help she gave others when they were in trouble. She washed and laid out, helped make clothes and dressed the dead many times. She impressed people with her meekness and dignity. Her language was never vulgar, but gentle always. And she had a great influence for good over her family and associates, living in such a way that no evil could be spoken of her. She improved herself constantly by reading a chapter from Church books each evening before going to bed.

Addison Hicken was of a kindly disposition, a good neighbor, and a faithful Father day Saint. He was an earnest worker in both civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and was loved by all who knew him.

He and his wife spent their last days working in the temple. Addison died of a stroke at Salt Lake City, December 7, 1924. His wife died March 7, 1903, in Salt Lake City. They were buried in Heber City Cemetery.

Their children were: Rhoda, Elizabeth, Sarah Katherine, Lucile Malinda, Addison Pratt, William Thomas, Joseph Claudius, Elijah Moulton, Olive May, Mamie Elmore, John Henry, and Leda Pearl.



Hicken Bros. Meat Market, one of the early Heber businesses, is shown here with John H. Hicken the proprietor; at the left, Mont Hicken, Thelma Ohlweiler Wootton, Elthoria Hicken Halverson and Phyllis McMillan O'Toole. The picture was taken about 1908.

Orson Moulton, also a leading town butcher. Hicken Bros. was in business 18 years.

All meat markets now operate in connection with grocery stores or the Heber Exchange. Earl Smith and Sons operate a freezing and cold storage locker business in connection with their grocery and meat market. Meats are also sold at the Safeway Store and by Ezra Van Wagoner who operates what was formerly the O. P. Skaggs store on First South and Main.

LUMBER YARDS

In March, 1933, Leslie Lowe Ashton, his wife and two young sons arrived in Heber to establish the lumber and hardware business called "Ashton's." Included in the partnership were two other brothers, C. L. Ashton of Roosevelt and Rae Ashton of Vernal. They located in the old Bonneville Lumber Company building which they had purchased from Morrison-Merrill Company of Salt Lake City.

A month later Mr. Ashton moved the old frame building back 50 feet to allow room for a service station which he built in connection with the business. Shell Oil products were distributed.



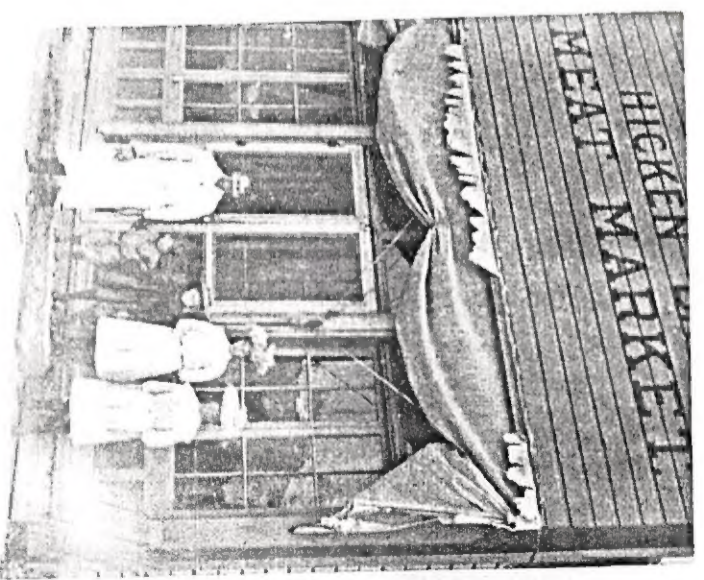
Ashton's Lumber and Hardware business as it is today in Heber.

In September, 1942, fire of unknown origin destroyed the firm, including most of the lumber sheds. The Ashtons then moved across the street to the old Jeff Cafe and Hotel building which had been vacated by the J. C. Penney Company. They were unable to build until after World War II, but did purchase the Hotel building from Mrs. Lizzie Jeffs McDonald and remodeled the ground floor for a hardware store, continuing to lease the top floor to the Jensen Hotel. They purchased the adjoining property to their burned out location from Tom Perry and new lumber sheds were constructed, with the front being reserved for a new store later.

Lowie Ashton and his wife Alyce purchased the stock from his brothers in 1943 and became sole owners of the business. They purchased the old Tithing Office property on Main Street and built a modern service station and garage. They also constructed the Aloma Motel in 1953 and Mrs. Ashton operated it until its sale in 1961 to Walter Gissemann.

A complete remodeling of the store occurred in 1952 and two companies were formed, Ashton's Inc., which was the lumber and hardware business, and Ashton Oil and Transportation Company, Inc. The lumber

HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE



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FGS
Hicken Bros



Tagamet
Injection
brand of
cimetidine HCl
Continuous Infusion, continuous control

Before prescribing, please see complete prescribing information attached on reverse.



W.D. Johnston, Horseshoeing and General Blacksmith. —Submitted by Valerie Howcraft



Blacksmith shop built about 1865—still in
Built by Daniel Mc Millan. Now owned
William Johnston.

Blacksmith shop

Adel

Whist of W D

Johnston

4FGS

Address: _____

Pick up please

Mr. D & wife

See Opal
Johnson

doctrine that children are sinful and, therefore, is found in the writings of the ancient prophet said that such a doctrine is a "solemn mockery and that he who teaches it "is in the gall of bittern in the bonds of iniquity" because he is making a partial God by denying his mercy and by setting aside the atonement." (Moroni 8:8-9, 14, 20.)

He returned to the theme of parents' responsibility for children in Doctrine and Covenants 68:25-28 and in verse eight years was the age for baptism. Children do not become wholly responsible at once, and the Lord will hold them accountable only in proportion to their responsibility. In order to avoid confusion, the Lord has indicated that he will hold no one accountable before the age of eight years, at which time the child should be baptized.

Those who die before the age of accountability will not be denied any blessing they might have received had they lived in purity in the flesh, but they will be given the opportunity to earn their exaltation in the celestial kingdom.

(F. Smith, *Gospel Doctrine*, p. 453, and Joseph Smith, *Answers to Gospel Questions*, Vol. 1, pp. 57-59.)

Mentally Retarded. (Verses 49-50). These verses suggest that those who have "no understanding," like little children, are not capable of sin, so need no baptism.

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30 and 32 added three men to the Lamanite mission. More brethren were being called to several other missions. To prepare the world for the Lord's second coming, these missionaries were to preach the gospel, which was succinctly in D&C 33:10-12 and 39:6.

A sense of urgency was given to the missionaries' assignment. The Lord used such phrases as: "Reap in the field while the white already to be burned." "It is the eleventh hour, at that time that I shall call laborers into my vineyard." "The harvest already summer is nigh." (D&C 31:4; 33:3; 34:1) Note that sections 33-35 end with the warning, "I will visit you suddenly."